

### EXTENSIONS AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

ON Thursday last, March 26, the Chancellor of the University of London, the Earl of Rosebery, visited University College, the occasion being the opening of the new libraries and the south wing after the changes made consequent upon the removal of the boys' school to Hampstead.

The Chancellor on his arrival was met by the Vice-Chancellor (Sir William Collins), Sir Philip Magnus, Lord Reay, Sir Edward Busk, Sir Felix Schuster, Sir Arthur Rucker, Dr. T. Gregory Foster, Dr. Bourne Benson, the deans of the college faculties, and other members of the college committee. After an inspection of the alterations, the Chancellor proceeded to the botanical theatre and gave an address, formally declaring the new libraries and south wing open.

In his address Lord Rosebery said they met on a very interesting occasion, because they met to celebrate the fact that, owing to the removal of University College School, the accommodation of University College itself had been increased by fully one-third, and that therefore it had taken one more gigantic stride onward in its progress as a great centre of university life. To achieve this result great exertions had been made. No less than 276,000l. had been raised by the magnificent bounty of various donors. As a result of these donations there had been found room for scientific departments hitherto inadequately housed. There had been found room for an adequate museum and class-rooms for geology; a biometrical laboratory for research, which enabled Prof. Karl Pearson to continue his experiments in much more advantageous circumstances; a laboratory had been added of national eugenics (owing to the bounty of Mr. Francis Galton) which could not but be of great advantage to that portion of the curriculum. In the school of engineering a museum had been added, and a hydraulic laboratory. In the school of electrical engineering the accommodation had been doubled. The research laboratory of experimental psychology had been lodged in entirely new quarters. The department of hygiene had been greatly enlarged and largely equipped mainly by the generosity of the Chadwick trustees. In the faculty of arts eleven new lecture-rooms had been added. But perhaps the library was the most remarkable feature of the new enlargement. The method of arrangement required notice by everyone who was interested in that subject—a large general library and a series of specialised libraries in enclosed subdivisions which served as conference rooms for teachers and pupils.

Last, but not least, Lord Rosebery alluded to the extra accommodation for the students of the union. He honestly thought that no wiser thing could have been done by the authorities than to make their students feel it not merely a class-room, but a home, and to give them accommodation where they could spend their leisure hours as their elders did in clubs. He had reason to believe that the University College Debating Society was one of the most formidable of those academic parliaments which sometimes invited their seniors to address them on the principle, he thought, on which the Spartans were wont to place a drunken helot in their midst to serve as a melancholy example of what might happen to them if they did not stop in time. He also directed attention to the new recreation grounds and the residential hall at Ealing, which will be ready next October.

This was a record of manifold activities and of splendid beneficence. It inspired certain expectations in those who were interested in the work of University College and of the University of London. There they had a college which yielded to few colleges in the world in its appliances, situated in the midst of the greatest metropolis in the world, educating and rearing hundreds and hundreds of students, the centre of one form of university life in the metropolis. What a long way they were from the old Stinkumalee, as it was derisively called by Theodore Hook. Stinkumalee, he told his young hearers, was the atrocious name that was applied to University College in the days of its youth. Did it not show what an enormous march had been made by that college since the time when it was known by such a nickname as that?

The whole of London at this moment was teeming with

university life. All this life irresistibly was drawn to the University of London. He was sometimes tempted to ask himself if the machinery of their university was adequate to the great strain that was being put upon it by the multiplications of the institutions that were under its fostering care. He sometimes doubted, if they were to undertake new tasks and burdens, whether their constitution was sufficiently elastic to undertake them. They had not all the power that tradition gave of the splendour of antiquity, but they had the advantage of the vigour, the adaptability of extreme youth. They were a new bottle into which new wine could be abundantly poured without risk. He pleaded that University College might not forget its youth, because its youth was its strength, and he thought it well that he should put this consideration before them, because the occasion was not a light one, either in the history of the University or of the College, because the visit of the symbolic head of the University to University College on that occasion emphasised and embodied the alliance between the University and a college which had so lately taken place, and from which he and they all augured such immense advantage in the future.

The thanks of the meeting to the Chancellor were accorded on the motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Lord Reay (the chairman of the college committee), and supported by the Provost, Dr. T. Gregory Foster. On leaving, Lord Rosebery shortly addressed the students in the cloisters, declaring that they had had good advice poured over them like pots of ointment, like spikenards of eloquence. He would only detain them then to point out that the University in the last resort depended upon the men it turned out. He asked them, and it was his only message for the day, to turn out ladies and gentlemen worthy of the University of London.

In addition to the outline given by Lord Rosebery, we may signalise more in detail the changes in the engineering departments. In general engineering the drawing office has been enlarged and arranged so as to provide separate junior and senior offices controllable from the same demonstrators' boxes. There is accommodation now for 100 students working at the same time. Space has been provided for an engineering museum, the equipment of which has already begun. A small engineering demonstration room has been added. In the electrical department the lecture theatre has been removed to a quieter position, and is now a more commodious room. An excellent research laboratory has been provided, where the professor and his students are continuing their researches on wireless telegraphy. These include the design and insertion of instruments for measuring electrical waves used in wireless telegraphy, dielectrics, and the photometry of electric lamps. A private room, a small demonstration room, and an adequate apparatus room have been added.

In the department of applied mathematics the extensions include a general research laboratory. At the present time an elaborate research in craniology is being carried out. There are 2500 crania in store, of which 1600 are Egyptian of about 1500 B.C. and 900 Egyptian of about 7000 B.C., sent at various times by Prof. Petrie from Egypt.

The department of experimental psychology has two new rooms with adjoining dark-room accommodation allotted to it. The experimental methods now deal with all the higher intellectual processes, including attention, memory, association of ideas, judgment, apperception, the emotions, and will.

In general, we may say that the alterations enable large portions of the work of the college to be carried out in greatly more favourable circumstances than hitherto. The rooms are provided and the workers also. Much, however, is still required in the way of equipment and of endowment of research, so as to enable this to be carried out in a thoroughly efficient manner.

### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

MANCHESTER.—By the death of the Duke of Devonshire the University has lost its Chancellor, and although it is only a few months ago that the late Duke was elected to this office, he had as president, first of the Owens College

and latterly of the University, on many occasions taken an active part in forwarding the interests of the institution.

Under the will of the late Mrs. John Rylands, the University directly benefits by a legacy amounting to 75,000*l.*, and, in addition, the munificent endowment of the John Rylands library will be of great service to many engaged in literary study and research.

Two further recent bequests must be recorded. Mr. George Harrison, of Manchester, a retired cotton spinner, has left 10,000*l.* for the foundation of scholarships or fellowships, and Mrs. Margaret Stern, of East Barnet, 500*l.*

Prof. Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., has been awarded the Bressa prize by the Academy of Science of Turin in recognition of the importance of his researches during the past three years.

Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., has announced his intention of resigning the chair of geology, which he has held since 1874, at the end of the present session; he will, however, accept an honorary professorship and give special courses of lectures. Prof. Dawkins will continue to take an active part in the affairs of the Manchester Museum, in which he has taken so great an interest since he first came to Manchester in 1869 as its curator.

LORD RAYLEIGH will probably be elected to the vacant Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge in succession to the late Duke of Devonshire.

THERE will be an annual exhibition of students' work at the Borough Polytechnic Institute, Borough Road, S.E., on Saturday, April 4.

It is announced that Prof. A. Crum Brown, F.R.S., professor of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, contemplates retiring at an early date from the chair which he has occupied since 1869.

PROF. P. J. WHITE having been granted leave of absence for six months on account of ill-health, the Senate of the University College of North Wales has appointed Dr. W. A. Cunningham acting head of the department of zoology for the summer term.

THE Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland issued recently in pamphlet form the lectures delivered during 1906 in connection with the department's scheme of short summer courses for teachers, and an account of technical instruction in Ballymena by Mr. P. F. Gillies, which appeared first in the department's Journal.

IN connection with the forthcoming Franco-British Exhibition, a "children's week" is to be held. A number of French school children and their teachers, half of whom will represent secondary schools and half elementary schools, will be present. The scheme is receiving the support and sympathy of the French and British Governments, and careful preparations are being made to secure the comfort and health of the visitors. A daily educational course is to be given in the British section of education, in which both French and English children will participate. Physical exercises and games typical of both countries will take a prominent part. *Tableaux vivants*, in which the children of both nations will join, illustrating historical events and symbolical of the advantages of peace and the *entente cordiale*, will be another important item of the week's proceedings. The idea is excellent, and we are sure that no pains will be spared to make it a complete success.

IN introducing in the House of Commons on Tuesday a Bill to make further provision with respect to university education in Ireland, the Chief Secretary for Ireland adopted Sir Norman Lockyer's plea for a two-power standard in education as well as in naval defence. He pointed out that the provision of adequate facilities for higher education is as necessary as the aim to be at least twice as strong at sea as any two foreign nations. A short visit to Strassburg would be sufficient to show what the people of Germany are doing for the people of Alsace, and would also show that foreign universities may do this country, during every hour of every day of the academic year, a considerable amount of injury by way of competition. Something has been done in England, Scotland,

and Wales to supply this undoubted want. A number of teaching universities have of recent years sprung up among our great and murky towns—Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, and Birmingham are now being associated in the minds of their younger citizens, not merely with docks and warehouses, not merely with shops and factories, least of all with gaols, lunatic asylums, and workhouses, but nobler structures from which are streaming forth the inspiring traditions, the ever-strengthening traditions, of university life and training. The Bill introduced proposes to establish two new universities in Ireland; these two universities to have their seats respectively in Dublin and in Belfast. In Belfast there will be but one college, the present Queen's College, and it will not be able to have any other, except, of course, by a subsequent Act of Parliament. Dublin will have three constituent colleges, and three only—Cork, Galway, and the new college, with a charter and an incorporated body in Dublin. The existing Royal University will be dissolved as from some appointed day, and its buildings, property, and endowments will be dealt with in a manner mentioned in the Bill. It is suggested, as a matter of finance, that the 20,000*l.* from the Irish Church Fund shall be divided into two equal parts, and that the university in Belfast shall take 10,000*l.* for maintenance and the new university in Dublin the other 10,000*l.* for maintenance. In addition to the present charge on the Irish Church Fund of 20,000*l.* there is a present charge upon the Exchequer of 36,500*l.*, which the Bill proposes to increase to 80,000*l.* This is the provision by way of new endowment, 43,500*l.* Belfast will thus get 10,000*l.* for its university, part of the Irish Church Fund; it will also have 18,000*l.* by way of annual endowment, making in all 28,000*l.* a year. The new college in Dublin has first of all to be built, and then endowed and maintained, and the proposal is that out of the moneys suggested 32,000*l.* a year shall endow and maintain the new university in Dublin when it has once been started. Then the income of the Queen's College, Cork, will be increased to 18,000*l.* a year, and the income of Queen's College, Galway, will be increased to 12,000*l.* a year. It is proposed also that a grant of 60,000*l.* should be made to the new University of Belfast to enable it to provide itself with a university worthy of the province to which it belongs. It is believed that a *maximum* sum for the purpose of the University and college in Dublin should be 150,000*l.*, which, it is hoped, will be sufficient first of all to complete the present university buildings.

## SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

### LONDON.

**Zoological Society, March 17.**—Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair.—Some observations on the effects of pressure upon the direction of hair in mammals: Dr. W. Kidd. This paper was a sequel to other communications on the subject of the direction of hair, and consisted chiefly of the observed effects of the pressure of harness on certain regions of the coats of domestic horses. This pressure was shown to produce reversed areas of hair, and it was held that these results supported the view put forward in other papers that changes in the arrangement of hair are due to mechanical causes. Fifty-three cases were brought together, and eight different regions of the coats of the horse were shown in which the effects of pressure were found.—Mammals obtained by Mr. C. H. B. Grant in the Gorongosa Mountains, Portuguese S.E. Africa: O. Thomas and R. C. Wroughton. This was the ninth of the series of papers on the mammals of the Rudd Exploration of South Africa. One hundred and fifty specimens were dealt with, belonging to thirty-one species and subspecies, of which three were described as new.—Notes upon some species and geographical races of serows (*Capricornis*) and gorals (*Næmorhedus*), based upon specimens exhibited in the society's gardens: R. I. Pocock. It was pointed out that the "grey" goral of the Himalayas was originally described by Hardwicke as *Antelope goral*, and that the "brown" goral, to which the specific title *goral* has been applied in recent literature, required a new name. The author proposed to call it *Næmorhedus hodgsoni*. Concerning the genus *Capri-*